THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., Nº. 84. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852. PRICE, Dᴮˢ. 15 ᵖᵉʳ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE Hamburg Brig *SOLIDE*, Captain BEYER, will be dispatched about the 13th inst. For Freight or Passage Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 6th March, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MILLER NORTON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, January 31st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	...

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 18th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE,
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes;

ALSO,

FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses;

AND

An Assortment of COTTON CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London HOUSES and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddér Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Pastes; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT*, AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plank't and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from Nº. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE.....10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned.
In cases of 3 and 6 dozen.
STRONG ALE.
BASS' BEER.
LONDON PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.
Apply to

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT WINE, from WARRE BROTHERS.
CHAMPAGNE.
MARTELL'S PALE BRANDY.

A few Cases only of the Champagne and Brandy, at moderate prices, to close an account. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 31st January, 1852.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January [illegible] 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

W. E. AYER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI;
SALES ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT)
IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE
BUILDING KNOWN AS THE
"VICTORIA HOTEL."

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Foreign Residents of Shanghai and the Commanders of Ships at *Woosung*, that he will hold a Sale by Public AUCTION every *SATURDAY*,—commencing at 2 o'clock P.M. *precisely*,—(unless otherwise specially advertised,) when he will be glad to sell any Goods that may offer.

Purchasers are kindly requested to take delivery of their Goods on the *Monday* following the day of Sale, and the Terms are at all times *Cash* unless otherwise made known.

W. E. AYER,
Auctioneer.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. DUDDELL begs to inform the Community of Shanghai, that, about the end of the month of *MARCH*, or beginning of *APRIL* next, an extensive PUBLIC AUCTION will take place at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, of the Effects of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, comprising English and Calcutta-made Rose-wood, and Mahogany CARD TABLES; SIDE Do.; ROUND Do.; COUCHES; Ladies' ALMIRAHS; BOOK-CASES; CHAIRS; LAMPS; CUT-CRYSTAL; METAL-WARE; and a variety of Canton-made FURNITURE;

ALSO,

HORSES; CARRIAGES; Harness SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, January 21st, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.
City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a LAW, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER
AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and AMERICAN CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S Work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

RAFFLE! RAFFLE!! RAFFLE!!!

TO BE RAFFLED for

A NEW MUSICAL BOX;

(Particulars of which can be seen at the Store of the undersigned.)

The *Musical Box* contains the following Twelve delightful Tunes:—

1. *Que les destins prospèrent.* Du Comte Ori.
2. *La promenade.* Canzonetta del Sgr. Rossini.
3. *Vivi la mia memoria.* Marino Faliero. Donizetti.
4. *Pastorelle della Alpi del Sgr.* Rossini.
5. *Or che in cielo.* Barcarolle No. 5. Marino Faliero.
6. *Cadiz et Madrid.* Polka dédiée à Isabella 2e.
7. *La Valse lègère No. 9 de l'âme en peine.* Flotow.
8. *Quarter drapeau della Parisina.*
9. *Albert Valtzer No. 1.* Labitzky.
10. *Madame Pousarke Polka.* Fessy.
11. *God Save the Queen.*
12. *Rule Britannia.*

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghai, 6th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE PROPERTIES formerly in the possession of FRAMJEE SAPOORJEE LUNGRANA, of this place, consisting of whole lots of Land and Messuages situated on the Western side and registered in the Consulate Book No. 19, and also the Barque *Maddee* now lying at Woosung anchorage, were purchased by us in the month of December last, from the aforesaid party.

CASSOMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *MANGOSTEEN*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her Crew.

Shanghai, 17th February, 1852.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Readings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

THE notice of the death of Gardiner G. Gowland, Esq., (which we give in our last page,) the well known eminent New York Merchant, long connected with the China trade, and at his death one of the special partners of Howland & Aspinwall, so long and so well known in China, we copy from a New York paper.

NEW FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Tuesday, December 2.—"The troops took military possession of Paris between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. Between 7 and 8, those detachments in which the most confidence was placed were stationed in compact masses at la Place de la Concorde, the Pont Louis XV. and in the vicinity of the Assembly." * * * * * *

"The occupation of the Hall of the Assembly was simply a precaution taken that the leaders of the conspirators and insurgents, might not form themselves into a national convention."

"The Buonapartists affirm, that M. L. N. Buonaparte, having been informed on Monday night, that a meeting was held at General Changarnier's house, attended by M. Thiers, M. Baze, and others, Chiefs of Parties, at which it was decided that he should be arrested, the Assembly prorogued or dissolved, and no doubt the Republic abolished, resolved to anticipate the blow by arresting *his* enemies, dissolving the Assembly, and nullifying the Constitution."

"M. M. Thiers, Changarnier, Lamoricière, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Charras, &c., were each arrested in bed, between 3 and 5 in the morning by *sergens de ville*."

"The walls of the houses of Paris were everywhere placarded with the President's proclamations declaring the Constitution abolished, &c."

"Above two hundred of the representatives proceeded to the House of Assembly, and demanded entrance, but were driven back with insults and assaulted by the *African Chasseurs*. They met a second time at the house of *M. Daru*, and signed a protest against the illegal proceedings of the President."

"Some of the members of the house of Assembly met early at the house of M. Daru. Subsequently the members of the house of Assembly, to the number of nearly 250, again assembled at the Mairie of the tenth *arrondissement*, and formally deposed the President for acting unconstitutionally;—whilst so engaged a military force entered and surrounded them, and seized each member violently by the collar, like criminals, and led them away to the different prisons."

"The Court of Cassation also assembled, and voted for and enregistered the deposition of the President for his illegal proceedings."

"The President with a numerous staff, paraded the *quais* during the morning amidst cries of *Vive la Republique*."

"In the evening the Theatres were crowded as usual."

Wednesday, December 3.—"This day passed off without any public disturbance, except the posting and tearing down continually, placards of the Representatives declaring the President *hors la loi*."

Thursday, December 4.—"To-day, many barricades were erected and defended by the Montagnards, shots were exchanged and some persons killed, and others taken with arms in their hands."

"In the course of the day, a proclamation from the Minister of War was published, warning the inhabitants of Paris that any taken with arms in their hands, would be shot—at night the city was tranquil."

"An election by Universal Suffrage was this day decreed by the President, for the 20th and 21st December; and placarded accordingly."

"Much disturbance occured in the Streets of Paris this day, barricades were formed in all directions, large bodies of troops were moving to and fro and firing upon them, and into the houses where any suspicion attached—houses, cafés, boutiques, and the theatres were closed."

Friday, December 5.—"The insurrection terminated, and the affairs of the troubled city began to reassume their usual appearance."

The last advices from Paris say that all was tranquil, Louis Napoleon had already votes to the number of 4,052,000, according to the *Patrie*.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 4TH MARCH, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been on the whole wet, cold and disagreeable, and very inconsenial for the springing up of the crops. Snow fell to some extent on the fourth. Notwithstanding that the average temperature of the week has been lower by 1° 5′ than the average of the same week during the last three years, unmistakable signs of spring are visible in the flowering of some species of *plum*, and in the general green look of the wheat fields.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

FEBRUARY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
27	F.	30.15	30.05	30.05	40.	46.	N.E.	E.	0.30	0.09
28	S.	30.33	30.39	30.33	37.5	43.5	N.N.E. to N.E.	N.E.	0.16	0.11
29	S.	30.33	...	30.33	46.5	...	N.E.	...	0.00	...
MARCH.										
1	M.	30.33	30.12	30.15	48.	44.3	E. to S.E.	S.E.	0.40	0.01
2	Tu.	30.05	30.18	29.93	44.6	44.6	S.E.	S.E. to N.W.	0.06	0.05
3	W.	30.16	30.18	30.07	45.	44.3	N.E.	N. to S.E.	0.10	0.18
4	Th.	30.34	30.42	30.36	39.	44.3	N.E. to N.	N.E.	0.04	0.01
								Total	1.10	0.45
Shanghae, 6th March, 1852.				Mean	43.3	45.3				

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, March 6, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our ports.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO OUR CORESPONDENTS.

THE interesting news from France prevents our continuing, Dr. Macgowan's note book, till next week.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 24.	Sydney,	Dec. 6.
Calcutta,	Jan. 18.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Jan. 13.	Amoy,	Dec. 19.
Madras,	Jan. 14.	Hongkong,	Feb. 18.
Singapore,	Feb. 3.	Ningpo,	Feb. 27.
Penang,	Feb. 8.	New York,	Dec. 8.
Batavia,	Jan. 27.	San Francisco,	Dec. 10.
Manila,	Jan. 16.	Sdwich. Islands,	Dec. 8.

THE English Mail of the 24th December, arrived on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., per *Iona*, and *Island Queen*, with dates as above, and we have received the following Papers per the London Mail,—

Home News, Dec. 8, only—*Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 22 to Dec. 17—*Portsmouth Times*, Nov. 29—and *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 29 to Dec. 20.

per the Indian Mail,—

Calcutta Citizen, Jan. 7—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 3 and 17—*Singapore Free Press*, Jan. 16 and 30—*Straits Times*, Feb. 2 and 3.

from N. S. Wales,—

Sydney Morning Herald, Oct. 29 and 30.

and from the South,—

China Mail, Jan. 29 to Feb. 12—*Hongkong Register*, Jan. 27 to Feb. 17—*Friend of China*, Feb. 14 and 18—and *Boletim do Governo*, Jany. 7 to Feb. 7.

LAST week we gave insertion to the List of Renters of Land at this Port, on the site accorded by the Chinese Government to British Residents, for purposes of Trade. It will be seen on comparing the list of last year with the present, that during the past year a large increase of land has been applied for, and taken up by British merchants and others, for building purposes, &c. Besides which, had the New Shanghai Park been completed, as it ought to have been long ago, but for unexpected impediments, a considerably larger quantity of land would already be rented of the Chinese Government.

Amidst all the calls of business and commercial enterprize, we are glad to see our compatriots take care to keep up a healthy tone of mind by vigorous bodily exercises. BRITONS, perhaps, are more conspicuous for the ardour with which they pursue any object, whether of business or pleasure than any other nation, not excepting even Brother JONATHAN; —and it is well that this disposition continues even in tropical climates;—for assuredly, one of the best means of securing sound health, is to keep the body, as well as the mind, well employed. But to return from this digression, we would ask, where our future merchants are to locate themselves and build their houses of business?—seeing that the whole river front is now occupied or engaged, by the few existing firms that have settled here since the peace;—a period of not more than nine years.

Where are they to find any land suitable for business purposes, especially for shipping off Produce, in which, all here are engaged? It is true, although Government has 21 acres with a very large river front, about a third of the length of the whole settlement, (from the old Consulate offices to the new American Consulate,) in occupation, or rather set apart for Government buildings;—even were the whole of it thrown open, it can hardly suffice for ten more years. Still, seeing land, and river frontage especially, is so valuable, we think it not only a pity, but a great mistake, that Government should take possession of so large a portion of the ground allotted to us by the Chinese Government, for purposes, for which, any other portion of the settlement—at least within a moderate distance of the river—would answer as well as the site occupied: whilst that portion is the only one left, really suitable to the growing wants of our Merchants.

It may be said, *cui bono*, to agitate this question now—why not have urged these objections, before,—instead of starting them when the Consular buildings are being erected? To which we would answer;—that it is only just now, we know the extent of the ground to be occupied, and have witnessed the singular manner in which the several residences of the public officers are dotted over the spacious ground set apart for Consular purposes.

We understand that Captain Balfour, when he selected the present site, had intended that a portion of it should be set apart for a Church, and probably, other public buildings. We must, however, say, that seeing how rapidly the foreign community is increasing here,—that the ground originally set apart for British merchants, is occupied partly also by our American brethren; (and we should be very sorry that their interests should be divided:) we do think that the Consular buildings, if they require so much space as 21 acres of land to stand upon, might have the smaller buildings erected to the westward,—in lieu of occupying such conspicuous, and almost invaluable positions on the river board; and thereby have afforded room for a few more large Mercantile Hongs to be erected, to the northward of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s premises.

We feel this is, in some respects, a delicate subject. The ground, however, was not selected by the present Consul; no iota of blame attaches to Mr. Alcock, that we are aware, in this matter. Circumstances no doubt, are very different from what might have been anticipated, and Foreign trade is far more thriving at this port now, than possibly it could ever have been expected or foreseen, at the close of the war. It was then untrodden ground. The resources of this port were altogether unknown. But we should take blame to ourselves, if, in looking around us, and seeing how much the British mercantile Community is already straitened for building space: we did not appeal to our Authorities to see what can be done, before it be too late to alter any contemplated *future* arrangements, and see what may be done for facilitating the expansion of British Commerce especially, at this port, as being on our own ground; —and concurrently towards aiding our American brethren as far as we can. It is also to be taken into consideration that land is now worth at least six times the value, it was at the opening of the port: so that a portion of the Consular ground would, if sold, obtain a very large remuneration for its prime cost. The object of removing the two cottages that Government has erected for H. B. M.'s Chinese Interpreter, and Second Consular Assistant, would be no obstacle to selling the land, as many would be glad to secure it for building at its present value.

Had it been necessary to occupy the Government ground as commanding the river for purposes of defence,—we should say it is well chosen;—but we imagine that the prosperity of our trade is our best security: as the more lucrative and extensive it becomes, the more valuable must it porportionately be to the native merchants; and should any necessity for precaution occur, our naval arm will be the one to be put in requisition.

Seeing then—what has been accomplished by our young and enterprising settlement at this port, within a less space than ten years—although under more favorable circumstances, another section of the Anglo-Saxon race has effected, perhaps, a vast deal more in half the time on the other side of the Pacific: we deem it needful that some forethought on the part of our local authorities should be exercised to meet the coming exigencies of our rising population, and expected settlers from the mother country and her dependencies.

THE following passages of tea ships from Shanghai during the present season—tell considerably in favor of our American friends—although the *Reindeer* and *Mandarin* were looked upon as clippers:—

Oriental, (Am.)	127 days.
Romar, (Am.)	127 "
Reindeer, (Br.)	140 "
Androklos, (Dan.)	142 "
Duchess of Lancaster, (Br.)	146 "
Mandarin, (Br.)	149 "
Dudlius, (Br.)	158 "

The two first named ships, we believe, earned a freight of £6 per ton, whilst the others obtained from £3 10*s.* *a* £4—so that for speed on the homeward voyage the clippers have been adequately paid—not so, however, as regards the outward passage—judging from the following paragraph taken from the excellent Circular of Messrs. Edward Higgin & Co. of Liverpool, which has been kindly lent us—in which they state,

"On the berth for Hongkong and Whampoa, we have the very fine British clipper *Chrysolite*, which having beaten all other vessels, both British and American, and made the voyage out and home in 7 months and 6 days, is engaged full at 50*s.*"

A miserable rate certainly for a vessel which made the passage from Whampoa to Liverpool in 105 days.

REMARKABLE PASSAGE FROM CHINA.—The American clipper-ship *White Squall*, Captain N. Goodwin, from Macao Roads, 8th September, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the 16th inst., and in the Downs on the night of the 16th, thus making the passage from China to the Isle of Wight in 99 days, and to the Downs in 101 days—the quickest of the season. She encountered a typhoon, it is said, shortly after leaving Macao Roads. From the Natunas to Gaspar Streets she had light winds and calms; was two days at anchor at Anjeer, and lost her maintopmast off Madagascar, which kept her under easy sail for three days.—*(Times.)*

WE have read a very amusing article in the *Times*, of Nov. 28th, upon SHANGHAI OLD PARK, and the proceedings of the Committee in regard to the NEW PARK, with very well intended advice as to the conduct of our residents in regard to it. We purpose next issue to transfer the said article to our columns, when we shall accompany it with a few remarks.

IN another part of our paper will be found the harrowing details of the murder of Captain Lawson, and his wife, and officers, and the scuttling of the barque *Herald*, which left this port on the 1st September last, by the Manila crew. It is a fearful tragedy, we trust some steps will be taken to secure more British sailors for the recruiting of our crews in these seas.

THE news of the December Mail, is the LOUIS NAPOLEON *coup d'état* which took effect on the 2nd December last. We give some short extracts to explain the reason set-forth for this not unexpected crisis in French affairs*. Next week we hope to glean some further details.

* See our first page.

THE work on Anatomy we alluded to last week, is the production of Dr. Hobson of the London Missionary Society, Canton.

THE subject of *A Factor's* complaint we cannot explain without first seeking the solution ourselves of the Consular Authorities. If the Authorities then make their own regulations in regard to the refusing and withholding Shipping documents, unless certain forms are complied with, it would seem to be easy enough for all the Consuls to come to a general understanding upon the subject. If on the contrary, the British Consul acts under instructions from the Home Government, we fear he will have to apply for further instructions, before he can rescind the obnoxious regulations. However we consider, if the cause of complaint arises from the one cause or the other, all the Consulates ought to be guided by similar regulations, equally stringent on, or favorable to, merchants of every country trading at this port.—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Can you inform me, and the Mercantile Community generally, through the medium of your columns, why Her Majesty's Consul refuses to enter a British vessel at the Custom-house, unless he is first put in possession of the Captain's copies of Bills of Lading? —and further—why he should refuse to give up the ship's Register, (after the legal duties have been paid, and he has received from the Taoutai official notice to that effect)—until a Manifest, or Abstract Manifest of Export Cargo is lodged at the Consulate?

Without wishing to draw further comparisons between the Consulate of my own country and those of America, Holland, Portugal, &c., I would merely state, that no such hindrances to business are there met with—nor can I conceive why vessels under our unfortunate flag (certainly so as regards restrictions imposed in China) should trade to this country under any such disadvantages.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you can solve the question—and if the answer be that the particulars are required for "*Statistics*," I might add—which are worse than useless when made up—are so estimated here, and tend to mislead the honest trader at a distance. The whole particulars could be procured at the Custom-house, and Her Majesty's Consulate would probably be looked upon as somewhat less of a hindrance to British trade, of which,—I am, Dear Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

A FACTOR.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1852.

HAVING previously made our own comments upon the subject of *Observer's* letter, we give it insertion, simply, at his request, without further remark.—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue you published the Annual Rent Roll—showing a total of 1,071-*mow* 6-*fun* 8-*le* 9-*haou* in the occupation of foreigners, on the space allotted to British Subjects—this, according to your own statement is no less than 178 English acres—and must give our friends at a distance a very extensive idea of our 'settlement'—but what will they say, Mr. Editor, when they hear that out of the said 178 acres—the British Consul has reserved for himself, and his assistants *only* 21 *acres* to build a Consulate and Assistants' residences upon!—not including the large piece of *Emperor's land*, which has been partially enclosed by a wall at the Queen's expense, but which is only *lent*, and may be claimed at any moment.

But, let me go a little further in this matter, Mr. Editor, if only for the edification of our friends at home, and especially for the Financial Reform folks, who will doubtless hear of this for the first time—well then—the small piece of land (only 21 acres) which is nearly triangular in form, and round two sides of which a wall is being built, at a cost to the country of 6.50 dollars per 10 feet long, has fully one third of it, a river frontage—the present value of such frontage being extremely high, owing to the whole river front being sold, as far as the British grant extends—nevertheless, many of our Merchants have been compelled to invest large sums of money, in building houses and godowns at a great distance from the water. I have heard, Mr. Editor, of the Consulate land being readily saleable in 8 or 4 lots for the immense sum of 110, 000 *a* 120,000 dollars,—and if such be the case (as I believe,) would it not have been more in accordance with the spirit of the age, to have allowed Merchants to purchase one half or more of the 21 acres, and have built the Government residences in a *small* plot—*say* 10 *acres* placing the Consulate on the river front and the Vice-Consul's and Assistants' residences in the rear, instead of the whole frontage being occupied as it now is, by six houses (exclusive of the Consular office,) at considerable distances apart.*

Had one half the land been sold, it would have produced sufficient, or nearly so, to have paid for all the buildings now erecting—to say nothing of the enormous expence of keeping up a demesne of 21 square acres of gardens, park, avenues, &c., &c., and the building of a bridge where no bridge was required, except to make the said 21 acres look pretty, and turning the road which formerly led to a solid brick built bridge, now, in consequence useless.

Our former Consul, (of perhaps not very popular notoriety,) Captain Balfour, I believe more than once urged upon Her Majesty's Government the fact of the increasing value of water frontage even in his days, and I doubt if Consular dignity in 1852, would have suffered one iota by a recommendation, to supply the urgent wants of Merchants, at this rapidly increasing port, and thereby have relieved the nation of an outlay, of at least £20,000 to £25,000 sterling.

Trusting that you will give these few remarks, a corner in your paper, and that they may induce you to comment upon them, to the exposure of such abuses—a task to which my pen is wholly unequal, —I remain, Dear Sir, your constant reader,

OBSERVER.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1852.

* The Consul's residence. Senior Assistant's residence.
Vice-Consul's do. Junior do. do.
Interpreter's do. Vice-Consul's New do.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Saturday, February 28.—The port has been unusually dull in the mercantile world, no arrival and but three departures during the week, neither have we any overland intelligence from Ningpo, so we must rest satisfied with the old adage and suppose no news is good news. Winter lingers and seems determined to be as bluff as he can to the last day of his reign. It has upon the whole been a cold season; hitherto, there is very little appearance of Spring setting in; Crops are apparently as backward as they appear at this period of the year in far more northerly European climes; and we have not here, the pretty Snow drops, primroses, harebells and dog-violets to peep out from under the hedges, as in our own dear native land on the first approach of Spring. 'England with all thy faults, I love thee still,' may well be the boast of the Briton, when he looks around him in foreign countries, and thinks how superior in cultivation, arts, science, morals, and religion, is the land of our Fathers, which was a perfect desert when this country was at the height of civilisation. But that has passed, and, although this country is still great, civilized, populous, rich, cultivated, and possessing many useful arts: it sadly wants the one thing needful—a pure religion—we know the time will come,—but be it far off or near,—who is wise enough to say?

In our last week's issue we alluded to some superstitious notions of the Chinese, regarding the health of the people, and the success of the crops for the year, as dependent upon the weather on two days —the former on the seventh, and the latter on the eighth,—of the first month. These same ideas are extended to this day, also, the *ninth*, with reference to fuel —that if the weather be fine, this article will be abundant and cheap and *vice versa*. So with regard to the rice crop in particular, on the *tenth*, which was,—

Sunday, February 29.—Rice, though included in the "five kinds of grain," is of such pre-eminent importance in the sustenance of the people, that they have a day for it, separately, and form their anticipations concerning the supply of the ensuing year, from the atmospherical character of this day, the *tenth* of the first month. It was a very delightful one, the air being mild and pleasant and the sun shining brightly, after several days of cold, cloudy and stormy weather. So we suppose the natives will have their hopes sufficiently elated concerning their rice crops, to counterbalance any depression they may have suffered on Friday last, the day of the heavy snow storm, which was regarded by them, as our readers will remember, the birth day of the five kinds of grain. They group these four birth days together, and say, *the seventh, man; the eighth, grain; the ninth, fuel; the tenth rice.*

Monday, March 1.—The poor Chinese who resort to the Congee Kitchen, in their eagerness to obtain their daily supply of food, thronged the bridge that traverses the ditch leading to the London Missionary Hospital in such numbers this morning, that they broke down the rail and precipitated several of their number headlong into the water. One poor fellow struck his head against a beam of wood and when raised up again, was found to be quite lifeless, he was dragged out of the water as speedily as possible, and various efforts were made to resuscitate him, but in vain. Another of those who fell in, died during the afternoon.

Tuesday, March 2.—This, being the twelfth of the first month, is called *Mandarin's day*. From the kind of weather on this day, the mandarins augur the probability and facility of their promotion to a higher rank; and the literati, their prospects of success in obtaining degrees, during the year. The twelfth of the first month, or the "*first twelfth*" being the day which determines the fortunes of the mandarins and literary men—the twelfth of the second month, or the "*second twelfth*" does the same for men engaged in trade, and, and the twelfth of the third month, or the "*third twelfth*" for husbandmen.

Alas, for the scholars and officials, the day was a very rainy and disagreeable one.

A truly March day, raining before daylight until late at night, accompanied by chilling winds from the north-east. The Chinese say that the fall of snow last Saturday was a bad omen for the future crops. Snow before their New Year will do, but it is a bad sign if immediately *after* the New Year.

From Ningpo letters we learn that there has been quite a disturbance among the natives on the island of Chusan. The difficulty seems to have arisen from an excited state of feeling against the native Roman Catholic converts. One correspondent says: "You have probably heard of the Roman Catholic chapels at Chusan being burnt by the outraged populace. There are a variety of reports, but I am informed that six of their chapels formerly Budhist Temples but afterwards occupies by the Romanists, have been burnt, and that many of the Romanist converts have been injured in their houses and property.

A correspondent informs us that a Hongkong letter published in the French Journal *The Univers*, states, that a Roman Catholic Missionary, M. Schoffler, was beheaded in Cochin-China, on the 4th of May last. The execution was public, a soldier walking before the condemned carrying a board affixed to a pole on which was written as follows:—"Notwithstanding the severe prohibition against the religion of Jesus, a European priest named Augustin has dared to come here clandestinely to preach and to seduce the people. When arrested he confessed everything—his crime is evident. Let Augustin have his head cut off, and thrown into the river. Fourth year, third moon." This sentence was fully carried into execution. "The signal was given; the hand of the executioner trembled, and striking three blows with his sabre upon the neck of his victim was at length obliged to cut the flesh with a knife in order to sever the head from the body." Persecution has been long raging in Cochin-China against the Roman Catholic religion, and many have suffered death both natives and foreigners, especially *French* citizens. Some recent writer has said that the Emperor of Russia is the defender of the Greek Church, and the Government of France defends the Church of Rome; but it seems a little singular that the French authorities, at the cannon's mouth, should be so continually making grievous demands in behalf of the Romanist religion of the infantile Government of the Sandwich Islands, and should, year after year, pass by the relentless and bloody persecution against their fellow citizens and their religion by the rather important nation of Cochin-China.*

Friday, March 5.—The *Iona*, makes up her Mails to-day, at 4 o'clock P.M., and sails to-morrow morning.

The arrivals of the Mails, and bustle of business with despatch of letters consequent thereon, have prevented our collecting any items of local news for the remainder of the week.

Saturday, Mar, 6.—The *Island Queen*, makes up her Mails to-day, at 4 o'clock P.M., and sails to-morrow morning.

* The troubled state of France for several years past, is reason sufficient, for it not to provoke a Cochin-Chinese war.—ED.

NOTES ON MAHOMMEDAN TARTARY.

(Continued from No. 81.)

Disposition.—The native character of the Mahommedans is most untrustworthy. They are dishonest, dissolute, cunning, covetous and niggardly in the extreme. Should a husband or wife, a father or son happen to have any money, they will each conceal it for their own selfish purposes. If a single cash fall into a pond or ditch by the way-side, they will instantly go in and seek for it. They are also very arrogant and boastful, fond of being easy and comfortable, and dreading the idea of labour or fatigue. They often pass the day in sleep, supposing that to constitute the highest happiness, while they spend the night in revelling and debauchery. They never give themselves to the study of the arts or sciences, neither are they accustomed to hoard up any provision for the future, but merely depend upon present supplies to meet present demands, still they can bear cold and hunger with remarkable patience, and for the most part their character is cheerful and agreeable.

Religion.—The original founder of their religion was Mahommed whom the Mahommedans designate by the term "Great" or "Wise and holy." The religion was instituted upwards of 1,170 years ago, and has been transmitted in a book called the Koran, which contains 30 sections and exhorts people to worship Heaven, to obtain happiness, to practise virtue and such like things. It forbids its disciples to wear red clothes, considering that that colour is ominous of a bloody death. The men all wear black, and the women white, as it is a common saying among them that fire overcomes gold and water overcomes fire. They also say that in the place where the sun rises, the people have white faces, full eyes, small noses, fine hair, are skilled in riding and in the use of the bow. They often go to Bokhara where the head of their religion resides, who every morning on finishing his devotions ascends a high place and calls the people to work.. In the evening too from a lofty eminence he bids adieu to the setting-sun. They have no images nor paintings. Their chief is called Ohwan, who cannot occupy any other office, nor serve as a soldier, nor drink wine, nor smoke, but only chants the classic and discourses about the ceremonies of their religion and exhorts the people to do good. The Mahommedans all venerate him, yet although he is their head he must not be too arrogant or proud in his intercourse with them.

Time.—In regard to the course of the year, they reckon 360 days, which is divided into 12 months. They also use the 12 hours of the day, or the terrestrial branches, corresponding to our system, but they know nothing of the 10 characters of the celestial stem or the years of the cycle. The second day of every new moon, they call the first day. Their months, alternately consist of 30 and 29 days, and as they have no idea of the intercalary periods, at the end of every 12 months, finding themselves short in their reckoning by 6 days, they allow a period of that extent to transpire before commencing the new year. They are also utterly ignorant of the calculations of eclipses and evinced the greatest surprise on discovering that the Chinese could precalculate their arrival.

Alphabet.—The Mahommedans are altogether destitute of books, only they understand they have a classic which however is in many respects similar to the charms of the Taouists and Bhuddists, and foolishly talk of the certain recompence connected with their religion, and the various sayings of their ancestors. Their written alphabet consists of 29 letters, which when mutually compounded form their words and phrases and are all written-wise. In writing their books they use pointed wood and small pieces of stiff grass. The students must repair to the O-hwan, who can teach them to read, but who can explain the classic in a very general way, and it is only the wealthy or the most diligent who acquire the nomenclature of their books and characters, while merchants and tradesmen must be satisfied with a few particulars such as the names or colours of men and things.

Ceremonies.—The ceremonies of sacrifice and prayer practised by the Mahommedans are such as were instituted by Mahommed and handed down in the Koran classic—which says the heavens overspread, the earth contains, the sun and moon revolve in a circle, we ought therefore supremely to sacrifice to them. The hills, streams, water and land nourish all things and confer benefits upon man—we ought therefore to sacrifice to them in the second place. The family shrine, and the ancestral sepulchre reminds man of his earthly origin and contains the unseen intelligence of manifold blessings, we ought therefore also to offer sacrifice to them.

This is the character of their worship. At the outside gate of every great family or wealthy individual, there is an earthen mound facing the west. Towards the east the family shrine is erected, which is called Matsaurh; and the object of which is to solicit happiness, to avert misery, to pray to heaven and appeal to earth. At the time of their ceremonial feasts, every morning they salute the rising sun and bid adieu to it on setting in the evening. On occasions of fasting they bow down and repeat their classic in the literary hall, whither also the chief repairs with the most approved at every ceremonial season, who in order read the Koran and prostrate themselves for a long period. When they have closed their morning devotions and presented their offerings of grain, they ascend a high place and call the country people to cultivate the ground. Their forms of prayer vary with the day. When the sun is about to sink below the horizon, they mount a lofty pedestal in order to bid it adieu and make an extraordinary clatter with their drums and other musical instruments. This is called their supreme sacrifice.

With regard to the secondary one. About 80 *le* directly to the north of Cashgar, there is a series of hills very high and steep. On the top they are covered with sand and stones driven about by the winds, so that it is impossible to walk upon them. Among the ravines and rocky precipices there is a narrow road, on which a single individual may find his way. At the distance of 67 *le*, it opens into the middle of a hill, the ground of which is partly level and hard, partly round and square, in all about 80 *le*. The grass is luxuriant and the water light green. On the four sides, the hill is exceedingly rugged, and in one direction there is a sweet spring flowing down from above, which forms deep ditches in several places at the bottom. It contains many fir, willow, tallow and cypress trees. Towards the west there is an immense cave, which viewed from a distance resembles the mouth of a large earthen-ware vessel. The natives call it Tushilkih cave. Inside there is a flight of wooden steps, but which in no case can be trodden upon. It is said that Lotiman a chief disciple of Mahommed entered this cave in order to renovate his heart and from it ascended to heaven. The teacher is required on the first day of every new year to repair to it and worship. This is called venerating the spirits and believing the sages, so as to influence the minds of the people. Now on account of the bears and tigers and serpents inhabiting the neighbourhood, it is not safe to venture near, still every Mahommedan highly regards this ceremony. They therefore turn their eyes towards it and prostrate themselves in the distance. These great hills are said to accumulate ice and snow both in summer and winter, and the melted streams furnish a means of subsistence to the surrounding people. Formerly the holy and wise Mahommed wished to settle the inhabitants of this place, and as their ground was altogether without rain or moisture, he looked towards these hills of assembled spirits, and afraid of men walking upon them caused an immense accumulation of ice and snow, that can never be fully dissolved, but which are of the greatest service to the neighbouring country. The surrounding Mahommedans at the close of every autumn go round the various towns and villages, to collect offerings of rice and cakes, with which they look towards the hills and worship them. On this occasion they use these words—We venerate the records of the ancient sages and in lieu of all men we render thanks to the spiritual hills and the spiritual waters, and thus recompense them for the many favors they have conferred upon us.—All these ceremonies are connected with the secondary sacrifice of the Mahommedans, which consists in gratefully acknowledging the mountains and streams.

With regard to the veneration of ancestors. The Mahommedans whether rich or poor daily take three bowls of rice and present them at the family shrine. On looking within they prostrate themselves before it. This is called inviting their ancestors, on doing this they eat the rice themselves. It matters not whether in the greatest haste or in perfect leisure, no one dares to neglect this ceremony, which forms their lowest or inferior sacrifice.

(To be continued.)

We have long intended to give publication to the following important documents:—

Correspondence between the Legation of the United States of America, and the Government of China, relative to the adoption of measures for guarding the Imperial Revenue, and the non-exportation of Grains, the produce of China.

Legation of the United States,
Canton, 28th August, 1851.

To H. E. Su, Imperial Commissioner, &c.

Sir,—The undersigned, Chargé-d'affaire, *ad interim*, of the United States of America to China, had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of the 16th May last, relative to a dispatch from Wo, the Tsutái, proposing measures for guarding the revenue at Shanghai; and at the time, besides acknowledging the same, addressed J. N. A. Griswold, consul of the United States at that port, inclosing your Excellency's dispatch, and requested him to report thereon, when he would again address your Excellency.

The Undersigned has now received the reply of said Consul, in which he states that, "On the 14th Dec. last, he received a communication from the Tsutái relating entirely to the export of silks and and that in his reply he did not dissent from what he proposed, provided it did not prove detrimental to the United States' merchant;—that as it regards imports, he declined acceding to the proposal that the manifests of United States' vessels should specify marks, numbers, shippers, and consignees of goods, and be open to public inspection at the Consul and custom-house, as it seemed such publicity useless in the end in view, but offered that the manifest should specify the number of packages separately, containing particular description of goods and number of pieces, which should be open to the public, and remain to be verified by the Chinese custom-house officers when landed, they being entitled to seize any goods in excess of the manifest;—that as matters now stand, he could see no remedy for smuggling except in an efficient custom-house staff to take account of the goods as landed and shipped, which has never yet been done, the whole establishment consisting of a few worthless individuals, who until lately have paid no attention to their duties.

"That he had repeatedly urged the Tsutái to obtain a larger number and more efficient custom-house officers; assured him of his readiness to afford every facility for the proper examination of the goods;—he had suggested to him that he might place an officer on board each vessel as she arrives, whose duty should be to take an account of all goods as landed or shipped, but his reply was that the government allowance is not sufficient to pay the requisite number, or secure the services of officers, who would not be open to bribery," &c.

This coming before the undersigned Chargé, he has examined and finds that the Consul of the United States at Shanghai possesses no disposition to countenance smuggling, but on the contrary, to co-operate with the Chinese authorities to put an end to the evil of clandestinely defrauding the revenue, which of late has been carried on upon a large scale at that port;—and the undersigned takes this opportunity to assure your Excellency, that the government of the United States guards with great vigilance its own revenue, and is far from approving of its citizens defrauding that of another government, and therefore the Treaty between China and the United States contains several articles for the prohibition of frauds on the revenue. The IXth Article provides that, "whenever merchant-vessels belonging to the United States shall have entered port, the Superintendent will, if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats at their convenience."

The Xth Article provides that a true report of the cargo on board shall be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs, &c., and the XIth Article, "the Superintendent of Customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties, will, on application made to him by the Consul, appoint *suitable officers*, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation on board any merchant-vessel of the United States," &c.

The XXth Article provides that fraud detected on the revenue may be punished by forfeiture or confiscation of the goods to the Chinese government. The undersigned, therefore, considers that in any case of fraud on the revenue, whether in *imports* or *exports*, the fraud being clearly proven, it will be in accordance with the usages of nations that the goods be confiscated, which is most just.

Henceforth then let the Treaty be firmly adhered to,—let there be a competent number of suitable custom-house officers appointed, and the revenue officers and foreign Consuls will, and in good faith, discharge their respective duties, and the evil complained of will cease to exist.

The Undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of his high regards, and has the honor to remain,—Sir, your obedient servant,

[L.S.] PETER PARKER.

Su, Imperial Commissioner, &c., &c., and Yeh, Governor of Canton, &c., &c., have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 30th ultimo, of the Hon. acting Commissioner's dispatch (of the 28th ultimo), and have perused and fully understand all that had been represented by the United States' Consul at Shanghai as stated therein. As to the different articles of the Treaty you have quoted, they are in entire conformity to the Treaty. We have examined and find that the smuggling of goods is a matter which affects the revenue, and it is manifestly right rigorously and closely to watch and guard against it. Truly, as stated in your despatch, "if fraud on the revenue being clearly proved, it is in accordance with the laws of all nations that the goods be confiscated," &c. This reasoning is most just and right, and sufficiently evinces that the Hon. acting Commissioner possesses a clear perception and lucidly discriminates affairs.

Hereafter, it will be in every respect right for both parties, that we each maintain a rigorous and close surveillance;—on the one hand, the revenue officers appointing men of unquestionable honesty, and on the other, the merchants of the United States, and of every nation, also as behoves them, managing in conformity to truth, and not allowing men to play tricks upon them as stupid, deluding them with their false addresses.

We make this reply, and avail ourselves of the occasion to present you the the compliments of the season, &c. The foregoing communication is addressed to Peter Parker, Chargé-d'affaires, *ad interim*, of the United States of America to China.

Hienfung, 1st year, 8th moon, 17th day.
(12th September, 1851.)

Legation of the United States,
Canton, 9th September, 1851.

To H. E. Su, Imperial Commissioner, &c.

Sir,—The undersigned Chargé-d'affaires, *ad interim*, of the United States of America to China, had the honor to receive in due course your Excellency's dispatch of 16th May relative to the subject of the exportation of rice at the port of Shanghai, subsequently to which he has received copies of all the correspondence relating thereto between the United States Consul and the Shanghai local authorities. From a careful perusal of this correspondence, it appears that, on the one hand, Wo, the Tsutái, has contended that by the tariff imperially ratified in the reign of Kaughi, the exportation of grain is prohibited; and furthermore that foreign rice and wheat are imported free of duty with a view to keep up a supply of food for the people, from which it may be understood that Chinese rice is not allowed to be exported. On the other hand, Mr. Griswold, the Consul of the United States, has insisted that by the VIth Article of the Treaty, citizens of the United States are at liberty to buy and export every kind of merchandize, and that whilst gold, silver, saltpetre, and sulphur, are contraband, the exportation of rice is not at all prohibited by the Treaty. Moreover, that rice is exported but incidentally, and not with a view of obtaining a livelihood; that it is apprehended that it will not be carried away to any great extent; and the exportation will take place only when the crops are abundant, and that it is advantageous to the farmer to be allowed to sell for exportation his surplus grain, &c.

This subject coming before the Undersigned, he has examined and finds that the Consul of the United States at Shanghai possesses no disposition to countenance smuggling, but on the contrary, to co-operate with the Chinese authorities to put an end to the evil of clandestinely defrauding the revenue, which of late has been carried on upon a large scale at that port;—and the undersigned takes this opportunity to assure your Excellency, that the government of the United States guards with great vigilance its own revenue, and is far from approving of its citizens defrauding that of another government, and therefore the Treaty between China and the United States contains several articles for the prohibition of frauds on the revenue. The IXth Article provides that, "whenever merchant-vessels belonging to the United States shall have entered port, the Superintendent will, if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats at their convenience."

The Xth Article provides that a true report of the cargo on board shall be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs, &c., and the XIth Article, "the Superintendent of Customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties, will, on application made to him by the Consul, appoint *suitable officers*, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation on board any merchant-vessel of the United States," &c.

The XXth Article provides that fraud detected on the revenue may be punished by forfeiture or confiscation of the goods to the Chinese government. The undersigned, therefore, considers that in any case of fraud on the revenue, whether in *imports or

The *Patrie* of yesterday evening says—"According to intelligence received by the government from 53 departments, the number of votes in favour of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte amounts to 5,052,000. The number of negative votes is 455,000.—*Galignani, Dec. 24.*

Not altogether unconnected with these movements in France is the great domestic event of the fortnight—the resignation of Lord Palmerston. The split in the Cabinet so long talked of has actually come to pass. Lord Palmerston has resigned the seals of the Foreign office. His successor has not yet been publicly announced; but it is believed that Lord Canning* will take his place.

* Latest advices say Lord Granville.—Ed.

GARDINER G. HOWLAND.—The earthly remains of this estimable citizen have this day been consigned to the tomb, but not so the memory of his many virtues.

For more than a third of a century he stood fore-most in all the commercial entreprises of this active community,—no point of commerce on this globe—however remote, or however complex and circuitous the voyage—which has not been reached by his enterprise, his industry and tact; his promptitude and integrity were only equalled by his liberality and cheerfulness; few men had so happy a faculty for infusing into the cares and toils of commerce that spirit which equally welcomed and rejoiced over success, and at the same time a buoyancy which discarded discussions in the event of disappointment.

Regarding his career historically, he may be said to have been among the first to establish "a new school" of commerce. About the period of the commencement of his career, the foreign commerce of this city was in the hands of a few of the last of the "Old Cocked Hats," who regarded foreign intelligence quite easy enough, when the the news-boat of good old "Johnny Lang of the New York Gazette," boarded the arriving vessel off Governor's Island, and if time enough allowed, put it in print the next morning;—that was the time, too, when a ship, returning from a foreign voyage, was doomed to require rest—if from Europe, about two months; if from India, six months of quiet repose—was deemed essential;—but the active spirit of our late lamented friend was not to be controlled by such habits; he broke through them all, and opened a new era,—and to him and a very few like him, who were roused to action by his example, the "go-ahead" system was indebted, and by them commenced.

The late John Jacob Astor had already gone beyond the old beaten track and penetrated mysterious regions in the Pacific, but was withdrawing there from, leaving the field open. His most successful follower was the subject of this brief sketch. Political revolutions had changed the whole scene. This may have intimidated Mr. Astor, but had no terrors for Mr. Howland; and he would plan and prosecute voyages to the Pacific with as much familiarity and precision as his neighbors would a voyage to Liverpool and back. His peculiar sagacity lay in combination. He would start ships from New York to port and ports in Europe—thence to port and ports on both sides of South America—terminate his Pacific voyage, perhaps, at Mazatlan— the next point might be China or Buenos Ayres—and eventually fetch up at Pier No. 4, North River, and there settle up the account of profit and loss.

All this time his enterprizing spirit was at work in other commercial enterprises claiming the greatest scrutiny, and care and watchfulness. Vessels going and coming, to and from almost every mart of commerce, under his written guidance and direction, and he as cheerful and joyous as if nothing was at stake; his home the scene of generous hospitality and domestic felicity, and wherever he mingled, he carried cheerfulness, and was always welcome.

Among his leading peculiarities was his desire to promote and advance enterprising and industrious young men. He sought such; and our city now can name among its leading merchants and captains of vessels, retired upon fortunes, numbers who owe their success to his early patronage and example.

He was remarkably unostentatious. His charities were great, but not of that order which is apto seek public notoriety. An unfortunate debtor was never called on by him to seek escape by a Bankrupt act; his debt was cancelled voluntarily; and the law books are as silent as to cases where he was plaintiff, as they are to cases where he was defendant; and it is hazarding little in saying, that he has at this day as large an amount legally due to his estate by debtors unable to pay, and not pursued by him, as he has left, ample as the latter may be, to his family.

The period of his commercial career compassed within its limits times of great prosperity and times of great calamity, and through it all, whilst thousands around him tumbled into ruin, he stood erect, his industry was never abated, his integrity never soiled, his credit never doubted—his kindness of heart, his liberality, his practical charities and his cheerful spirit carried him on to the close of a life of usefulness. His death, though sudden and painless, (as was his own wont in business) found him not unprepared—his last act of life was in doing homage to his God; he had just returned from church when the summons came, and falling calmly and peacefully without a struggle in the arms of his own family, closed his earthly labors, most sincerely lamented by as wide a circle of friends as ever was called on to mingle their condolence with an amiable and afflicted family. Thus lived and thus died Gardiner G. Howland, being a bright example to those who may desire earthly success, coupled with every promise of eternal happiness hereafter.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror, Nov. 12.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Island Queen*, from Hongkong:—

Woollens,	400 pieces.
Do. Inferior,	1,304 "
Cotton Goods,	174 "
Stores,	60 pkges.

Per *Solide*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar,	4,659 piculs value 9,000 dollars.
Wine,	20 cases.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. 22,	Sea Witch, (Am.)	for Hongkong.
24,	Heber, (Am.)	" London.
26,	Cathaya,	" Liverpool.
March 2,	Niagara,	" Amoy.
6,	Iona,	" Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*,—Celestial, Emperor of China, Geelong, Paou Shun, (Str.) and Sophie.
Liverpool.—Balmoral, Champion, Old England, and Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Ariemis, Kerata Roodin, and Lanrick.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Audax, Katharine Stewart, and Nymph.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Days.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 28	Spec	B. schr	105	Robinson	Ningpo	Feb. 28	Ballast	Wm. Davidson.
Mar. 1	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Feb. 17	Opium	J. Matheson & Co.
" 2	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Feb. 25	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 3	Solide	H. brig	238	Beyer	Hongkong	Jany. 7	Sugar	Smith, King & Co.
" 4	Sassoon Family	B. brig	190	Dring	Bombay	Dec. 23	Opium	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Days.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 5	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed and Colred Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Camlets Pieces
Emperor of China,	London	485	Oct. 14	1,481,012	313,467	3,286	2,740	.....
Old England,	Liverpool	502	" 24	2,900,550	97,300	893	.....	.....
Sophie,	London	434	Nov. 11	716,800	99,063	437	190	.....
Balmoral, (cd Hongkong)	Liverpool	356	" 13	2,831,469	94,725	.....	.....	.....
Geelong,	London	393	" 20	1,314,104	346,847	2,446	.....	.....
Celestial,	London	438	Dec. 8	3,139,550	73,757	1,393	700	.....
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	534	" 17	2,897,221	38,865	130	.....	300

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Custom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Arche d'Alliance	2	Feb. 6	Fr ship	312	Casalis	D. Remi.	Sing. and Bat.	Early
Isca	197	Feb. 9	A. bark	376	Wiley	Augustine Heard & Co.	Whampoa	Immedi.
India	616	Feb. 9	B. ship	372	Ritchie	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	Early
Island Queen	630	Mar. 2	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	8th inst.
John Bright	612	Jan. 30	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
Mangosteen	613	Feb. 9	B. bark	332	Homen	Turner & Co.	.....	Early
Pedlar	617	Feb. 16	B. brig	193	Whittem	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Fairoo, for Or.	Early
Royal Sovereign	618	Feb. 16	B. schr	204	Thomas	Russell and Co.	Sydney	Early
Ruby	610	Jan. 28	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sydney	Early
Sassoon Family	..4	Mar. 4	B. brig	190	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	.....	.....
Sidney	614	Jan. 28	B. schr	184	Tornhill	Lindsay & Co.	Sydney	Early
Solide	..4	Mar. 3	H. brig	238	Beyer	Smith, King & Co.	Hongkong	18th inst
Spec	619	Feb. 28	B. schr	105	Robinson	Wm. Davidson.	Ningpo	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	"	B. brig	152	D'Busche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	408	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maiden	"	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassonthoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Matilda	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	"	B. bark	313	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Glinka, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	"	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,036,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	762,824	3,800,627	6,423
Year 1845-46,	8,027,607	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	227,034	270,165	462,729	1,314,162	481,883	246,651	2,732,923	12,459,988	13,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	363,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,095	183,348	747,155	923,987	293,420	149,684	2,916,689	12,494,169	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,296	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,285,243	455,572	237,060	3,876,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,103,685	593,328	99,429	..	11,849,637	600,672	393,901	1,357,399	2,760,543	878,671	436,656	6,449,837	18,299,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	13,422,745	1,123,366	21,100	23,818	16,609,357	556,445	312,409	1,353,613	3,509,543	683,548	337,126	6,756,115	23,365,170	19,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	6,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,736	36,722,540	17,143

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,484	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,577	198,071	48,391	116	103,109	209,003	60,075	622,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,237,649	18,400	83,253	..	10,336,372	117,714	336,024	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,303	..	23,818	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	46,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,366	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	103,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	149,677	1,664,500	21,687,816	15,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASONS	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mary and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	316,636	..	..	316,636	106,367	755,559	422,868	346,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,749,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,568	..	1,709	616,277	187,097	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	157,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,352	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,819	..	..	1,648,819	151,748	2,298,611	190,735	556,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,979	5,623,798	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,044	3,751,899	739,069	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,366	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	103,983	721,327	660,626	149,677	1,664,500	21,687,816	15,333
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,069	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	7,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,760	799,160	1,412,360	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,513	..	1,726,791	99,690	264,603	39,900	245,130	35,100	11,370	633,193	2,359,984	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	600	16,200	89,600	13,700	7,000	126,900	166,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,736	36,722,540	17,143

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	35,677,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,163	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,063	967,767	49,246	3,023,662	619,723	3,626,666	8,405,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,553,300	..	1,321,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	7,447,400	45,649,900	18,500	918,500	..	3,050,000	312,100	6,841,308	9,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50 { Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	5,916,369	7,666,192	..	..	49,246	..	307,623	..	714,869	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50 { Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,163	..	..	99,562	49,267	..	26,338	..	1,184,634	..	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
July Total—	In 10 Vessels,															5,006,425	2,925					165
Aug. "	—In 9 "															3,566,833	2,870			1	2 pkgs.	6
Sept. "	—In 8 "															3,612,389	1,196				74 pcs.	
Oct. "	—In 11 "															4,880,027	2,850					92
Nov. "	—In 7 "															3,112,493	2,296					41
Dec. "	—In 5 "															2,310,176	1,022	4				49
Jan. 15	Eliza,	253	London													193,568	322					
Feb. 26	Cathaya,	407	Liverpool													488,000						

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.
Aug. Total—	In 5 Vessels,			429,900	60,600	490,500	74,100	81,600	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	929,600	1,420,300					
Sept. "	—In 4 "			280,400	13,200	293,600	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,800	2,448,200					
Oct. "	—In 5 "			313,700	137,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	374,400	2,625,800	3,269,400	1,120	70		
Nov. "	—In 6 "														3,561,600	88	21,00		
Dec. "	—In 6 "														2,499,815		15,00		
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York	139,000			139,000	86,000	84,300	16,500	330,300	14,300	49,600	582,100	721,100				
" 21	Raduga (cd Batavia	586	Boston												186,000				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep. Total—	In 1 Vessel															397,788		
Oct. "	—In 3 "															1,167,133		
Nov. "	—In 3 "															422,000		
Dec. "	—In 3 "															432,091	3 cases	1 case

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 29	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													405,870	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	285	Do.													230,870	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													219,214	

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